

# Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....\$5.00  
Six Months.....3.00  
Three Months.....1.50  
For advertising rates for less than one month, apply to the office.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

Agents are wanted for the sale of the Democrat in the State, with a view to the circulation of the paper in the most efficient manner.

We see a proposition is offered in Congress to amend the Constitution as to the mode of electing a President, and we are gratified to see that the proposition is a reasonable one. We think, however, that the author of this proposition will hardly persevere in it, his plan makes a great deal worse than they are at present. Congress is the worst body to which the choice of a President should be confided. Congress has twice elected who should be President, and in both cases, particularly the last one, created a vast amount of dissatisfaction. We should not even give to Congress the supervision of the choice by lot, if it could be avoided. We do not know but the Judges of the Supreme Court had better be intrusted with the process. It is not worth while to lead members of Congress into temptation. They are, to be sure they are, all honorable men, and it is well to keep them so, by not offering to them tempting opportunities.

We give space this morning to a communication comparing the results of free and slave labor. The intelligent reader will find in it a subject of reflection. The facts are misapprehended, and the philosophy built on misapprehension is, of course, unsound. An Abolitionist need not misapprehend his true position, for facts and figures will not improve him. Other people who desire to understand a subject much agitated and much misunderstood will find the article worth reading.

The whole country observes in the conduct of Halleck a degree of animosity toward McClellan that Halleck's own story does not justify. He blames McClellan for not getting to Washington in time to relieve Pope's army, and blames him for not relieving Harper's Ferry. The country will hardly impute the justice of these censures upon Halleck's own showing.

General Scott replies again to ex-President Buchanan, and closes the controversy. Buchanan closed it before. So it is twice closed, but this reply will, perhaps, bring some new words from the ex-President.

The Rebel Clarkson in Western Virginia.—The Wheeling Intelligence learns from the Deputy United States Marshal for Cabell county, that the rebel Colonel Clarkson, with a large force of cavalry, has been scouring Cabell county and the country between the Big Sandy and Kanawha rivers for several days, capturing prisoners and driving off cattle, horses and hogs. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week he was in Cabell county, and approached within twelve miles of tinneydote, which he might do again with perfect impunity, and there are no troops near enough to molest him or make him afraid. He captured about forty Union men and took them away with him, besides a large number of horses, hogs and cattle. Clarkson came down through Rowell and Logan counties and returned by the same route. Col. Zeigler is at Cereto with the Fifth Virginia, but he is kept pretty busy fighting the guerrilla Captain Wicker, commonly known as "Clawhammer," whose band infests Wayne county.

STEAMERS ON THE RIVER.—The Glasgow Morning Journal announces that the fleet of first-class steamers that have been purchased in Scotland for the purpose of running the blockade, are leaving gradually. "The swift river steamer Ruby, one hundred and twenty tons, and the splendid Belfast and Glasgow of three hundred and fifty tons, left Greenock on the 10th of November. They had both undergone a strengthening outfit for the passage across the Atlantic. The Ruby is commanded by Captain Gregory, and has twenty-two men. The Glasgow is commanded by Captain Duguid, has fifty men, and takes out a valuable cargo in boxes, cases, and packages containing "Gregory's pills." It is said to have over £13,000 worth of boots, £2,000 worth of medicine and £200 worth of surgical instruments. The Glasgow also takes out thirty "passengers," as they are styled, but these are more useful than ornamental.

Money and the other parasites crack the party whip loudly. They say that every officer of the Government who does not sustain all the acts of the Administration, embracing the peculiar principles of the Republican party, will be required to walk the plank.

Congress on Monday passed a bill that all judgments now pending, or hereafter brought for collection or recovery of duties or money due the United States from collectors or other officers, shall be paid in gold and silver.

"Humming Bird" robes are the newest and sweetest thing out. They are of various silk, ornamented with sprays of foliage, upon which are represented birds and butterflies. It takes a Carpet to secure one.

The New York Express says the Springfield per annum army jobbers, contractors, gun men, gun contract men, etc., are in a high state of flutter over any rumors respecting or prospects of peace.

Our national troubles will soon be ended. The Chairman of Congress has explained the whole subject to the Lord, and told him what to do. Of course, it will now be done.

A church in Philadelphia recently fell, by which accident one man was killed and another severely injured.

It is calculated that at least 500,000 hogs will be cut up in Chicago this season.

The Government authorities here are about erecting a large stable on the city square.—Henderson Reporter.

## The Abolition Policy—Tested by the Census.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: A fellow-citizen, deeply interested in the salvation of the Union, desires most respectfully to ask your attention to the briefest possible statement of the most important permanent political facts which have ever been submitted to public consideration, as a guide in determining our national policy.

In the present emergency, when it is contended by a powerful political party that slavery should be instantly destroyed as a crime in itself, and by others that it should be not only assailed, but permanently destroyed for military reasons at present, and for its supposed hostility to democratic liberty, as well as for its generally malign influence upon our progress in wealth, education, and morals, it is necessary that we should not overlook the facts which determine to what extent the above allegations are true, especially when those facts have been obtained at a cost of millions to the General Government, and have heretofore been too little used as a guide in legislation upon the subject of our national relations to slavery.

The following facts, established by the census of 1850, have been strangely overlooked or concealed from the public by those who would lead them.

Wherever, in the United States, the people have enjoyed the advantages of slave labor, they have been distinguished by their general industrial prosperity and superiority in wealth and social happiness over similar communities, which have not enjoyed the use of slave labor.

2. Throughout all the slaveholding States those counties which have had the greatest amount of slave labor have attained a higher degree of prosperity than any other counties in the United States, either North or South.

3. Throughout the slave labor, or more properly mixed labor States, those counties which approximate nearest to the condition of the white labor States by having the smallest number of negro slave laborers, are in the most backward condition, as to general prosperity and social progress, and contribute least to the support of Government, education, and religion.

4. It is well known that emancipation or abolition of negro slavery has been tried on a large scale in the United States, and in the West Indies, under every variety of climate and local circumstances, and has resulted in the destruction of all local commerce, the ruin of the communities in which it has been most extensively tried, with a few unimportant exceptions. In those exceptional cases (Barbados, &c.), the negro has been kept in a very nearly the same relative condition as before abolition, his wages being but 20 or 25 cents a day, which is less than he receives in a state of slavery in the United States. To secure negro industry by reducing wages to this state of starvation, would be virtually enslaving the white laborers of the United States. The utter ruin of Hayti and Jamaica needs no demonstration here, as it is admitted, and vividly portrayed, even by the champions of abolition—the *Standard*, *Register*, *Sewall*, *Trotter*, and others.

As an inference from the above unquestionable propositions, and as a matter of common observation by travelers and business men, it may be stated that all social institutions which have ever been devised for improving the condition of society, and especially of the laboring population—for checking the progress of pauperism, crime, and disease, and for promoting the spirit of constitutional liberty, and promoting the growth and diffusion of sincere religion, and of the spirit of friendship and brotherhood among men, negro slave labor has been the most efficient. At the same time it has been the most degraded and brutal of the great races of men, and, in time, lift them up to the American standard of intelligence, virtue, and liberty; while emancipation, under every variety of circumstances, tends to their degradation, and renders their future one of barbarism and ultimate extermination—a result which some Abolitionists caudally profess to desire.

Having stated these general propositions, let us look to their source in the REVOLUTION OF THE CENSUS.

In examining the census of 1850, we discover that the entire real and personal estate of the inhabitants of each State, when divided equally among the free inhabitants (including the free colored), gives the following amount in value per capita:

White population. Free population. Slave population. Total population. Value per capita. South Carolina.....\$2,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$3,500.00.....\$1,750.00.....\$1,750.00  
Louisiana.....\$1,750.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$3,000.00.....\$1,500.00.....\$1,500.00  
Mississippi.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Alabama.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Georgia.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Florida.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Arkansas.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Tennessee.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Kentucky.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Missouri.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Illinois.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Indiana.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Ohio.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Pennsylvania.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Maryland.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Delaware.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Virginia.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
West Virginia.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
New York.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
New Jersey.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
New Hampshire.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Maine.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Vermont.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Connecticut.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Rhode Island.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Massachusetts.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
New England.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Middle States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
North Atlantic States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
South Atlantic States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
West Atlantic States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Central States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
North West States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
South West States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Pacific States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Territories.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Foreign Born.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Total.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00

In this table we observe that the six poorest States were those which have never had any slave labor, but have had the full benefit of the alleged superiority of the exclusive elevated system. The seven wealthiest States are all but one indebted to the assistance of slave labor for their prosperity, and that one laid the foundation of its wealth by the African slave trade.

The mixed labor States greatly surpass in wealth the purely free labor States. In the grand summary of the Union, we find that the mixed labor States, instead of falling behind, have accumulated fifty percent more wealth in proportion to their population than the free labor States; thus:

Free. Total. Wealth. per capita. Slave States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Mixed States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Free States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00

It is certainly remarkable that States which are professedly by many of our politicians and editors to be the lightest, purest, and best, and are cured by the presence of negro slavery, should surpass by fifty percent the other States which they pronounce the most perfect examples of industrial and moral progress and general civilization that the world has ever seen.

This fact has been concealed from the people by bold assertions, fanciful pictures and strategical combinations of garbled statistics. It has been asserted, too, in the desperation of party zeal, that it is unfair to count as wealth such a calculation the wealth of slave labor. Steam engines, machinery, horses, oxen, mules, &c., are accounted wealth, because they are capable of producing wealth by being put in use. Slave labor is more potent than these for the production of wealth, and is as justly counted as wealth according to its marketable value. But to remove all such quibbles, let us strike out from our calculations the net item of personal property in which the mixed labor States so largely exceed the others, and thereby exclude negro property from our estimate.

## THE ABOLITION POLICY—TESTED BY THE CENSUS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: A fellow-citizen, deeply interested in the salvation of the Union, desires most respectfully to ask your attention to the briefest possible statement of the most important permanent political facts which have ever been submitted to public consideration, as a guide in determining our national policy.

In the present emergency, when it is contended by a powerful political party that slavery should be instantly destroyed as a crime in itself, and by others that it should be not only assailed, but permanently destroyed for military reasons at present, and for its supposed hostility to democratic liberty, as well as for its generally malign influence upon our progress in wealth, education, and morals, it is necessary that we should not overlook the facts which determine to what extent the above allegations are true, especially when those facts have been obtained at a cost of millions to the General Government, and have heretofore been too little used as a guide in legislation upon the subject of our national relations to slavery.

The following facts, established by the census of 1850, have been strangely overlooked or concealed from the public by those who would lead them.

Wherever, in the United States, the people have enjoyed the advantages of slave labor, they have been distinguished by their general industrial prosperity and superiority in wealth and social happiness over similar communities, which have not enjoyed the use of slave labor.

2. Throughout all the slaveholding States those counties which have had the greatest amount of slave labor have attained a higher degree of prosperity than any other counties in the United States, either North or South.

3. Throughout the slave labor, or more properly mixed labor States, those counties which approximate nearest to the condition of the white labor States by having the smallest number of negro slave laborers, are in the most backward condition, as to general prosperity and social progress, and contribute least to the support of Government, education, and religion.

4. It is well known that emancipation or abolition of negro slavery has been tried on a large scale in the United States, and in the West Indies, under every variety of climate and local circumstances, and has resulted in the destruction of all local commerce, the ruin of the communities in which it has been most extensively tried, with a few unimportant exceptions. In those exceptional cases (Barbados, &c.), the negro has been kept in a very nearly the same relative condition as before abolition, his wages being but 20 or 25 cents a day, which is less than he receives in a state of slavery in the United States. To secure negro industry by reducing wages to this state of starvation, would be virtually enslaving the white laborers of the United States. The utter ruin of Hayti and Jamaica needs no demonstration here, as it is admitted, and vividly portrayed, even by the champions of abolition—the *Standard*, *Register*, *Sewall*, *Trotter*, and others.

As an inference from the above unquestionable propositions, and as a matter of common observation by travelers and business men, it may be stated that all social institutions which have ever been devised for improving the condition of society, and especially of the laboring population—for checking the progress of pauperism, crime, and disease, and for promoting the spirit of constitutional liberty, and promoting the growth and diffusion of sincere religion, and of the spirit of friendship and brotherhood among men, negro slave labor has been the most efficient. At the same time it has been the most degraded and brutal of the great races of men, and, in time, lift them up to the American standard of intelligence, virtue, and liberty; while emancipation, under every variety of circumstances, tends to their degradation, and renders their future one of barbarism and ultimate extermination—a result which some Abolitionists caudally profess to desire.

Having stated these general propositions, let us look to their source in the REVOLUTION OF THE CENSUS.

In examining the census of 1850, we discover that the entire real and personal estate of the inhabitants of each State, when divided equally among the free inhabitants (including the free colored), gives the following amount in value per capita:

White population. Free population. Slave population. Total population. Value per capita. South Carolina.....\$2,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$3,500.00.....\$1,750.00.....\$1,750.00  
Louisiana.....\$1,750.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$3,000.00.....\$1,500.00.....\$1,500.00  
Mississippi.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Alabama.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Georgia.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Florida.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Arkansas.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Tennessee.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Kentucky.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Missouri.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Illinois.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Indiana.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Ohio.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Pennsylvania.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Maryland.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Delaware.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Virginia.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
West Virginia.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
New York.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
New Jersey.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
New Hampshire.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Maine.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Vermont.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Connecticut.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Rhode Island.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Massachusetts.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
New England.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Middle States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
North Atlantic States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
South Atlantic States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
West Atlantic States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Central States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
North West States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
South West States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Pacific States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Territories.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Foreign Born.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Total.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00

In this table we observe that the six poorest States were those which have never had any slave labor, but have had the full benefit of the alleged superiority of the exclusive elevated system. The seven wealthiest States are all but one indebted to the assistance of slave labor for their prosperity, and that one laid the foundation of its wealth by the African slave trade.

The mixed labor States greatly surpass in wealth the purely free labor States. In the grand summary of the Union, we find that the mixed labor States, instead of falling behind, have accumulated fifty percent more wealth in proportion to their population than the free labor States; thus:

Free. Total. Wealth. per capita. Slave States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Mixed States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Free States.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00

It is certainly remarkable that States which are professedly by many of our politicians and editors to be the lightest, purest, and best, and are cured by the presence of negro slavery, should surpass by fifty percent the other States which they pronounce the most perfect examples of industrial and moral progress and general civilization that the world has ever seen.

This fact has been concealed from the people by bold assertions, fanciful pictures and strategical combinations of garbled statistics. It has been asserted, too, in the desperation of party zeal, that it is unfair to count as wealth such a calculation the wealth of slave labor. Steam engines, machinery, horses, oxen, mules, &c., are accounted wealth, because they are capable of producing wealth by being put in use. Slave labor is more potent than these for the production of wealth, and is as justly counted as wealth according to its marketable value. But to remove all such quibbles, let us strike out from our calculations the net item of personal property in which the mixed labor States so largely exceed the others, and thereby exclude negro property from our estimate.

We may then compute the property consisting of farms (with their improvements included) and manufacturing capital. To facilitate the computation, however, we shall select, instead of all the counties of every State, only those four counties in each State which present the largest aggregate of wealth. Such a computation discloses the following facts, set forth in the following table:

"The cities of Louisville, St. Louis, and Baltimore, which to a great extent are composed of a commercial and manufacturing population, are more truly representative of the slave labor system than any other counties in the Union."

## THE ABOLITION POLICY—TESTED BY THE CENSUS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: A fellow-citizen, deeply interested in the salvation of the Union, desires most respectfully to ask your attention to the briefest possible statement of the most important permanent political facts which have ever been submitted to public consideration, as a guide in determining our national policy.

In the present emergency, when it is contended by a powerful political party that slavery should be instantly destroyed as a crime in itself, and by others that it should be not only assailed, but permanently destroyed for military reasons at present, and for its supposed hostility to democratic liberty, as well as for its generally malign influence upon our progress in wealth, education, and morals, it is necessary that we should not overlook the facts which determine to what extent the above allegations are true, especially when those facts have been obtained at a cost of millions to the General Government, and have heretofore been too little used as a guide in legislation upon the subject of our national relations to slavery.

The following facts, established by the census of 1850, have been strangely overlooked or concealed from the public by those who would lead them.

Wherever, in the United States, the people have enjoyed the advantages of slave labor, they have been distinguished by their general industrial prosperity and superiority in wealth and social happiness over similar communities, which have not enjoyed the use of slave labor.

2. Throughout all the slaveholding States those counties which have had the greatest amount of slave labor have attained a higher degree of prosperity than any other counties in the United States, either North or South.

3. Throughout the slave labor, or more properly mixed labor States, those counties which approximate nearest to the condition of the white labor States by having the smallest number of negro slave laborers, are in the most backward condition, as to general prosperity and social progress, and contribute least to the support of Government, education, and religion.

4. It is well known that emancipation or abolition of negro slavery has been tried on a large scale in the United States, and in the West Indies, under every variety of climate and local circumstances, and has resulted in the destruction of all local commerce, the ruin of the communities in which it has been most extensively tried, with a few unimportant exceptions. In those exceptional cases (Barbados, &c.), the negro has been kept in a very nearly the same relative condition as before abolition, his wages being but 20 or 25 cents a day, which is less than he receives in a state of slavery in the United States. To secure negro industry by reducing wages to this state of starvation, would be virtually enslaving the white laborers of the United States. The utter ruin of Hayti and Jamaica needs no demonstration here, as it is admitted, and vividly portrayed, even by the champions of abolition—the *Standard*, *Register*, *Sewall*, *Trotter*, and others.

As an inference from the above unquestionable propositions, and as a matter of common observation by travelers and business men, it may be stated that all social institutions which have ever been devised for improving the condition of society, and especially of the laboring population—for checking the progress of pauperism, crime, and disease, and for promoting the spirit of constitutional liberty, and promoting the growth and diffusion of sincere religion, and of the spirit of friendship and brotherhood among men, negro slave labor has been the most efficient. At the same time it has been the most degraded and brutal of the great races of men, and, in time, lift them up to the American standard of intelligence, virtue, and liberty; while emancipation, under every variety of circumstances, tends to their degradation, and renders their future one of barbarism and ultimate extermination—a result which some Abolitionists caudally profess to desire.

Having stated these general propositions, let us look to their source in the REVOLUTION OF THE CENSUS.

In examining the census of 1850, we discover that the entire real and personal estate of the inhabitants of each State, when divided equally among the free inhabitants (including the free colored), gives the following amount in value per capita:

White population. Free population. Slave population. Total population. Value per capita. South Carolina.....\$2,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$3,500.00.....\$1,750.00.....\$1,750.00  
Louisiana.....\$1,750.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$3,000.00.....\$1,500.00.....\$1,500.00  
Mississippi.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Alabama.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Georgia.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Florida.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Arkansas.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Tennessee.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Kentucky.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Missouri.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Illinois.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Indiana.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Ohio.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Pennsylvania.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00  
Maryland.....\$1,250.00.....\$1,250.00.....\$2,500.00.....\$1,250.0



\_\_\_\_\_

